

THE DAILY GAZETTE.  
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JOB PRINTING.  
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and Law printing in the best manner at Gazette Job  
Rooms.  
Entered at the Post Office at Janesville, Wis., as  
second-class matter.  
THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CON-  
VENTION.  
A National Convention of the Republican party  
will meet at Chicago, Wednesday, the 30 day  
of June next, for the nomination of candidates to  
be supported for President and Vice President at  
the next election.  
Republicans, and all who will co-operate with  
them in supporting the nominee of the party, are  
urged to choose two delegates from each  
Congressional District, four at large from each  
State, two from each Territory, and two from  
the District of Columbia, to represent them in  
the Convention.  
J. D. CAMERON, Chairman.  
THOMAS B. KEOGH, Secretary.  
Boat races and walking matches are be-  
ginning to be prominent features of the day.  
The more the Presidential question is  
discussed, the more it becomes apparent  
that Washburne is the man for the hour.  
It would be a good thing for the party  
and the country if General Grant would  
sit down heavily on certain men who  
assume to be bosses, and pretend to be his  
friends.  
It wasn't great statesmanship in General  
Logan to go to Jackson county and get the  
position of delegate to the Springfield  
Convention. It was rather small business  
for Logan to do that thing.  
The report is now current that Hon.  
E. W. Keyes, who has heretofore been a  
Blaine man, has given up all hope of the  
"Plumed Knight's" nomination, and now  
thinks that Grant will be the coming man.  
Matt Carpenter has been interviewed on  
the Presidential question, and it seems that  
he has lost none of his admiration for  
General Grant. He thinks he is the only  
man in the present juncture of affairs that  
the Republicans would be certain to elect.  
He says, "God seems to have stricken the  
Democracy with blindness and madness, and  
that it is impossible to say that the  
Republicans could commit any folly in  
nominating, that the Democrats would not  
surpass." This may be all true enough,  
but Republicans should not place any re-  
liance upon the blunders of the Demo-  
crats. The Republicans should depend  
upon their strength and a good nomina-  
tion. That is the surest way to success.  
The Springfield Convention has at last  
done its work. The Grant men fought  
with a persistence and harmony which  
were remarkable, and though their meth-  
ods may be criticised by the opposition,  
they won a great victory. We doubt the  
wisdom of that method for the reason that  
it will not lead to create harmony and  
give the party strength in Illinois. How-  
ever, the 42 votes from Illinois will be  
given for General Grant, and as he has  
some of the shrewdest men and ablest  
political generals on his side, the chances  
are that he will carry the National Con-  
vention. The present indications point to  
this result.  
It does not require a great amount of  
political foresight to tell what course the  
Republicans should take which will lead  
to certain victory. The way is simple and  
the duty is plain. The course that Con-  
kling, Cameron, and Logan are taking is not  
that which tends to make the party strong,  
aggressive, enthusiastic, and hopeful. The  
least there is of the appearance of political-  
machine tyranny, the better it will be for  
General Grant, and the more fortunate it  
will be for the party and the country.  
There should be that conduct on their part  
which would challenge the strictest scru-  
tiny of the party, and defy the criticism of  
the Democracy. This is the course to take  
to make the party strong and to give it a  
power which the combined forces of the  
Democratic party cannot overcome. No  
other course of action is certain of success.  
Another political character of promi-  
nence has passed away—ex-Governor  
Henry S. Foote. He died at his home five  
miles from Nashville, Tennessee, on Wed-  
nesday evening. He was born in Virginia  
in 1803, and when quite a young man be-  
came prominent at the bar in that State,  
and in 1841 he was elected to the United  
States Senate where he served six years.  
When his term expired he was elected  
Governor of the State over Jeff. Davis, and  
served one term. At heart, Foote was a  
loyal man, very moderate in his political  
views, and was generally found on the side  
of compromise in the discussion of the  
great political questions which agitated the  
public mind in his day. He therefore  
spoke against disunion in 1859, when  
the Southerners held a convention at  
Knoxville, Tennessee. However, in 1861,  
he cast his lot with his State and  
followed it into rebellion. He became a  
member of the Confederate Congress, and  
his course there was marked by more  
moderation than other leaders in that  
body possessed. After the war he went to  
Washington to reside, and while there  
wrote a volume of his "Personal Recollections  
of Public Men," which is a rare and  
interesting book. With thousands of others,  
he lost all in the rebellion, and 1865  
found him in comparative bankruptcy. He  
became reconstructed, accepted the situa-  
tion, and was a strong Union man. This  
led to his appointment of Superintendent  
of the New Orleans Mint, at a salary of  
\$3,500 a year. Like most Southerners of  
prominence, pride, and courage, Mr. Foote  
had been engaged in the "affairs of honor."  
His first duel was with Mr. Winston, who  
was Governor of Alabama from 1853 to  
1857. In this encounter, Foote was slightly  
wounded on the left shoulder. He next  
fought with that brilliant young man and  
powerful orator, Sargent S. Prentiss, and  
Foote was again wounded. His third and  
last duel was with J. F. H. Claiborne, a  
well-known politician and at one time a  
member of Congress from Mississippi. In  
this encounter neither party was hurt.

# THE JANESVILLE GAZETTE.

VOLUME 24 JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1880. NUMBER 64

## THE ILLINOIS CONTEST.

The Convention Admit a Portion of Each of the Cook County Factions.

That is Thirty-Six of the Palmer House and Fifty-Six of the Farwell Hall Delegates.

And then, by a Vote of 386 to 307, the Convention Declared for Grant.

And Appoint a Grant Committee to Select the Delegates to Chicago.

The Nebraska Republicans Instruct Their Delegates for Blaine.

The Delegations from the Pacific En Route for Chicago.

Another Sensation About the Springfield Anonymous Letter.

Unveiling of an Equestrian Statue of General Jackson, at Nashville.

George's Charges to Be Ignored by the House Committee on Railroads.

Other Interesting State and Miscellaneous News Items.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

The End of the Contest—The Feeling Among the Blaine-Washburne Men.

Special to the Gazette.

SPRINGFIELD, May 21—The Convention opened at 9 o'clock this morning. The Blaine-Washburne men seemed determined to fight it out to the bitter end. The roll was called on the adoption of the report of the committee of delegates, naming an entire Grant delegation, and it was adopted by a vote of 374½ to 52½. The opposition refused to vote. Logan moved a committee be appointed on resolutions, when Robbins sarcastically said, he might as well waive all formality.

Logan said he had no desire in the matter, and it Robbins would prepare the resolutions pledging the Convention to support the nominees of the State and National Conventions, that would be sufficient.

Robbins then paused, and said he would. The resolutions were then prepared and were unanimously adopted amid great applause.

At eleven o'clock the Convention proceeded to nominate State officers.

THE LATEST.

SPRINGFIELD, May 21—Resolutions were adopted instructing the 42 delegates for General Grant. The opposition protested.

A telegram was sent to General Grant at Galena.

A resolution to notify the Alabama Convention received opposition, and was withdrawn.

On the 3d ballot for Governor, Callom received 241, necessary for a choice. 347. Before the fourth ballot was announced, Callom was made the unanimous choice of the Convention for Governor.

The balloting for the State officers is progressing, and the Convention will adjourn early.

THE TPF FESTIVAL.

Special to the Gazette.

CINCINNATI, May 21—The receipts of the musical festival are already \$50,000. Theodore Thomas has been engaged for the next festival.

SPRINGFIELD.

The Proceedings in a Nutsell—The Grant Men Win the Delegation.

SPRINGFIELD, May 20—The committee on credentials listened on yesterday morning, to arguments by the Farwell hall and Palmer house delegations, and the present of three reports to the convention. The tea grant men on the committee made two reports, one in favor of seating thirty-six Palmer house delegates and no Farwell hall delegates. The nine anti-Grant members of the committee reported in favor of seating the whole Farwell hall delegation. By a small majority the convention voted to seat thirty-six Palmer house and fifty-six Farwell hall delegates, and then by a vote of 386 to 307 declared Grant to be the choice of the convention. The evening was then spent in an uproar over Logan's proposition to elect the forty-two delegates to the National Convention in a lot, giving Grant the entire delegation from the state. At 1 a. m. the convention voted that the chairman should appoint a committee to select the delegates to the national convention, and the chairman promptly announced a committee of nineteen Grant men, which insures the entire delegation for the general, and the convention then adjourned till 9 a. m. to-morrow.

SUICIDAL.

MILWAUKEE, May 20—Mathilda Shafer, a girl 17 years of age, who had been missing since Sunday night, was found drowned

in the canal at the foot of Walnut street this forenoon. It is supposed that she committed suicide in consequence of being deserted by one who had seduced her under promise of marriage.

FOR BLAINE.

"First, Last, and All the Time." WASHINGTON, May 20—The Blaine Club has received the following:

COLUMBUS, Neb., May 20—Nebraska elects six solid delegates for Blaine by a majority over Grant of two to one.

FRED NYE.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20—The California, Nevada and Oregon delegation leave here on Tuesday in a special car, bearing the motto, "First, last, and all the time for Blaine."

DRURY MELONG.

NEBRASKA.

Solid for Blaine—An All Night Session.

OMAHA, May 20—After an all-night session and a most spirited contest, in which the Grant forces were admirably handled in coalition with unreliable Blaine men, the Republican Convention at Columbus, at 5 o'clock this morning elected a solid Blaine delegation to Chicago.

The following are the delegates: James W. Hawes, of Saline; Lorenz Crounse, of Washington; Capt. Mitchell, of Otter; N. R. Persinger, of Merrick; Judge Gaslin, of Franklin; and Dr. Lewis of Boone county. The Convention passed resolutions expressing preference for Blaine, but no other instructions. The majority for Blaine over Grant on each ballot averaged 100.

ANOTHER SENSATION.

About the Springfield Anonymous Letter.

WASHINGTON, May 20—Wm. MacLennan, an expert, chief of the warrant division of the Treasury, testified before the Carlisle investigating committee to-day, and created a sensation. He announced deliberately that in his opinion Finley wrote that anonymous letter to Springfield. This is different testimony from that given by previous experts, who simply said there were points of resemblance to the writing of King. MacLennan further stated that he would appear next Monday and explain at length his reasons why he believes Finley wrote it. It may be said that MacLennan is considered one of the most efficient of all government experts, and to him are referred questions of signature on bonds, warrants, and other important documents. Among people who know him, his testimony has great weight.

Another curious phase of this middle is that it is said that another expert finds points of resemblance between the writing of Springfield himself and that of the famous letter. He does not go so far, however, as to say he believes Springfield wrote it.

King, of Minnesota, will be here Saturday morning.

GEORGE'S CHARGES.

They Will Be Ignored by the House Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 20—The House Committee on Railroads very wisely decided not to open the slander mill, as they were tempted to do by a letter written them by a man named George, which has been before alluded to, and which charges gross corruption in securing the Texas Pacific land grant. The investigation was directed at Senator Blaine, and while some Republicans thought the best plan was to have these charges investigated at once, before the Chicago convention, the wiser ones, believing that they amounted to nothing, thought best to ignore them entirely, which opinion was concurred in by the Democrats.

STATUE OF JACKSON.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 20—Clark Mills' Jackson equestrian statue on the Capitol grounds was unveiled here at noon to-day, with impressive ceremonies, before an assemblage of twenty thousand people. A procession of all the military companies which had come either to participate in the centennial competition drill, or to witness the unveiling, and carriages containing distinguished visitors was formed on Broad street and passed through some of the principal thoroughfares to the capitol grounds. The streets were thronged with people along the entire route. When the military companies arrived they took positions around the statue.

Among the distinguished men present were ex-Governor Hendricks, of Indiana; Governor Black of Kentucky; General Joseph E. Johnson, General D. C. Buell, ex-Governor James E. Brown, the new senator from Georgia, and Colonel John C. Burch, secretary of the United States senate. The ceremonies were opened by Dr. T. A. Atchison, president of the centennial board of directors, followed by prayer by Bishop H. N. McFadyen, of the Southern Methodist church, an oration on Jackson by Hon. J. T. Howe, and a brief address by Clark Mills. The statue was unveiled by Governor Marks, assisted by Enoch H. Jones, who was one of the five of Jackson's soldiers present, amidst the ringing of cannon.

CONTRACT LET.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 20—The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad has awarded a contract to Rosser & Co., for building sixteen miles of the proposed extension of the Hastings and Dakota division, to into this city. The line as far as located, is from two miles east of Benton, on the Hastings and Dakota division, to Island Lake, between Hopkins and Eden Prairie, on the Minneapolis and St. Louis. "Beyond that point the line is not yet located. The piece will require over four hundred thousand yards of earth moved. Work be commenced Monday, and finished within ninety days.

SAVING THEIR VOTES.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 20—A report received here from Cincinnati says that the Methodist general conference will so arrange the schedule of conferences in Indiana that the ministers will be enabled

to reach their location sixty days before election and thus save their votes. This will necessitate a change from September and October to August. As one of oldest members once said: "A Methodist may forget his religion, but he never does his politics."

LOCUSTS.

WOOSTER, Ohio, May 20—The seventeenth year locusts have made their appearance in this county.

THE OIDER MILL.

BY JOHN O. WHITTIER.

Under the blue New England skies,  
Flooding with sunshine a valley lies,  
The mountains clasp it warm and sweet,  
Like a sunny child to their rocky feet.  
Three pearly lakes and a hundred streams  
Lie on its quiet heart of dreams.  
Its meadows are the greenest ever seen,  
Its harvest fields have the brightest sheen;  
Through its trees the softest sunlight shakes,  
And the whitest lilies gem its lakes.

I love, oh, better than words can tell,  
Its every nook and grove and dell;  
But must I love the gorge where the rill  
Comes down by the old brown cider mill?  
Above the clear springs gurgle out  
And the upper meadows wind about,  
Then join, and under willows flow  
Round knolls where blue beech whelp-stocks grow.

To rest in a shaded plot that keeps  
The oak tree clasped in its crystal deeps,  
Sheet twenty feet the water falls  
Down from the old dam's broken walls,  
Spatters the knobby boulders gray,  
And, laughing, dices in the shade away.

Under great rocks, through trout pools still,  
With many a tumble down to the mill,  
All the way down the lush trees grow,  
And squirrels hide above and below.

Acorns, beechnuts, chestnuts there  
Drop all the fall through the hazy air;  
And burrs roll down with curled-up leaves,  
In the mellow light of harvest eves.

Forever there the still old trees  
Draw a wisp of smoke that has no foes.  
By the roadside stands the cider mill,  
Where a lowland slumber waits the rill.

A great brown building, two stories high,  
On the western hill-face warm and dry;  
And odorous piles of apples there  
Full with increase the golden air;

And hoaps of pomace, mixed with straw,  
To their amber sweets the late dices draw.  
The cars back up to the upper door,  
And spill their treasures on the floor.

Down through the toothed wheels they go  
To the wide, deep cider press below,  
And the screws are turned by slow degrees,  
Down on the straw-laid cider cheese;

And with each turn a fuller stream  
Barrels from beneath the groaning beam,  
An amber stream the gods might sip,  
And fear no morrow's parched lip.

But werefore gods? Those idle toys  
Were sent to rear New England boys,  
What classic goblet ever felt  
Such thrilling touches through it melt;

As throbs electric along a straw  
When the boyish lips the cider draw?  
The years are heavy with weary sounds,  
And their discords life's sweets music drown;

But yet I hear, oh sweet, oh sweet,  
The rill that bathed my bare, brown feet;  
And yet the cider drips and falls  
On my inward ear at intervals.

And I list at times in a sad, sweet dream,  
To the babbling of that little stream,  
And I sit in a visioned autumn still,  
In the sunny door of the cider mill.

MARK TWAIN.

He Hears a Telephonic Conversation.

Atlantic Monthly.

I consider that a conversation by telephone—when you are simply sitting by and not taking any part in that conversation—is one of the most curious of this modern life. Yesterday I was writing a deep article on a sublime philosophical subject while such a conversation was going on in the room. I notice that one can always find when somebody is talking through a telephone close by. Well, the thing began this way. A member of the household came in and asked me to have our house put into communication with Mr. Bagley's, down town. I have observed, in many cities, the sex always shrink from calling up the central office themselves. I don't know why, but they do. So I touched the bell, and this talk ensued:

Central Office (gruffly): "Hello!"  
I: "Is this the Central Office?"  
O. O.: "Of course it is. What do you want?"  
I: "Will you switch me on to the Bagleys, please?"  
O. O.: "All right. Just keep your ear to the telephone."

Then I heard a knock, a knock, a knock—knock-knock-knock! then a horrible groaning of teeth, and finally a piping female voice: "Yes?" (Rising inflection.) "Did you wish to speak to me?"

Without answering, I handed the telephone to the applicant, and sat down. The fellow who was the queerest of all the queer things in the world, a conversation with only one end to it. You hear questions asked; you don't hear the answer. You hear invitations given; you hear no thanks in return. You have listening pauses of dead silence, followed by apparently irrelevant and unjustifiable exclamations of glad surprise, or sorrow, or dismay. You can't make head or tail to the talk, because you never hear anything that the person at the other end of the wire says. Well, I heard the following remarkable series of observations, all from one tongue, and all shouted,—for you can't ever persuade the sex to speak gently into a telephone:

"Yes? Why, how did that happen?"  
"What did you say?"  
"Oh, no, I don't think it was." Pause.  
"No! Oh, no, I didn't mean that. I meant, put it in while it is still boiling, or just before it comes to a boil." Pause.  
"What?"  
"I turned it over with a back stitch on the stove edge." Pause.  
"Yes, I like that way, too; but I think it's better to bake it on with Valenciennes or bombazine, or something of that sort. It gives it such an air,—and attracts so much notice!"

"It's forty-ninth Deuteronomy, sixty-four to ninety-seventh, inclusive. I think we ought all to read it often." Pause.  
"Perhaps so; I generally use a hair-pin." Pause.  
"What did you say?" [Aside] Children, do be quiet!"  
"Oh! B!at! Dear me, I thought you said it was the cat!"  
"Since when?"

Pause.  
"Why, I never heard of it."  
Pause.  
"You astounded me! It seems utterly impossible!"  
"Who did it?"  
Pause.  
"Good-ness gracious!"  
Pause.  
"Well, what is this world coming to? Was it right in church?"  
Pause.  
"And was her mother there?"  
Pause.  
"Why, Mrs. Bagley, I should have died of humiliation. What did they do?"  
Long pause.  
"I can't be perfectly sure, because I haven't the notes by me; but I think it goes something like this: te-rolly-loll-loll, loll-lolly loll-loll, O toly-loll-loll-loll-loll-loll! And then repeat, you know."

Pause.  
"Yes, I think it is very sweet,—and very solemn and impressive, if you get the andantino and pianissimo right."

Pause.  
"Oh, gum-drops, gum-drops! But I never allow them to eatstamped candy. And of course they can't till they get their teeth, anyway!"  
Pause.  
"What?"  
Pause.  
"Oh, not in the least—go right on. He's here writing—it doesn't bother him."

Pause.  
"Very well, I'll come if I can. [Aside.] Dear me, how it does tire a person's arm to hold this thing up so long!" I wish she'd—"

Pause.  
"Oh, no, not at all. I like to talk,—but I'm afraid I'm keeping you from your affairs."

Pause.  
"Visitors?"  
Pause.  
"No, no never use butter on them."

Pause.  
"Yes, that is a very good way; but all the cook books say they are very unwholesome when they are out of season. And he doesn't like them anyhow,—especially canned."

Pause.  
"Oh, I think that is too high for them; we have never paid over 50 cents a bunch."

Pause.  
"Must you go? Well, good-by."

Pause.  
"I think so. Good-by."

Pause.  
"Four o'clock, then—I'll be ready. Good-by."

Pause.  
"Thank you ever so much. Good-by."

Pause.  
"Oh, not at all! just as fresh—Which? Oh, I'm glad to hear you say that. Good-by."

[Hangs up the telephone and says, "Oh, it does tire a person's arm so!" A man delivers a brutal "Good-by," and that is the end of it. [Not so with the gentle sex,—I say it in their praise; they cannot abide abruptness.]

MARK TWAIN.

An Old War Horse to a Young Politician.

You have received your commission as postmaster of your village. A postoffice is a capital political opening for a young man who has sense enough to discover how to make the right use of it. You will of course leave all matters touching the postal service to your deputy. Never forget that your pivotal duty as postmaster will be to nurse the party in your section. As a practical man, you must see, if you reflect a moment, that postmaster and local party master must be convertible terms with you if you expect to be approved by the great party leaders, and to become a great leader yourself, some day. To be sure, if you find leisure, there can be nothing indecent in your appearing at the postoffice now and then and doing a few strokes of purely postal work. But take care that such service does not encroach upon the hours when you ought to be fostering the party boom. In your selection of clerks you will be guided primarily by a determination to have only such men around you as will register your will every time at caucus and conventions. Should it turn out in any instance that you have been deceived in your man, be nice about the phrase with which you discharge him. I submit a formula which has been repeatedly tried, and generally found to work well. We will suppose the clerk who won't answer is named John Doe. As will call him into your private office and address him substantially as follows:

"Mr. Doe, I am compelled with all reluctance, at the call of duty, to disavow our relations, and must request you to file your resignation forthwith. During your connection with this office as letter carrier you have displayed an ability and a fidelity, a grace of manner and a strength of character, that have endeared you to all your associates and done not a little to elevate the tone of the entire American postal service. If I have brought myself to part with you, it is solely to the end that there may be greater homogeneity of view, so to speak, in the office."

One of your predecessors used this formula with great satisfaction to himself, and apparently to those whom he disappointed. It is always found, he told me, that the first part of it put the clerk to whom it was addressed in capital humor, while the "homogeneity" dazed him to that extent that he walked out of the office minus his head, not appreciating what had been the matter, but having a nebulous impression that he had been killed by kindness.

THE PUBLIC'S OBT. SERVANT,  
P. T. BARNUM.

FOR SALE

At a BARGAIN

A NEW IMPROVED

HOWE

SEWING MACHINE

At a BARGAIN

Ladies' Silk Mitts.

200 dozen pairs of Paris Silk Mitts in black, white and all the different shades in colors, of our own importation. Having received a very large stock of these goods direct from Paris, we shall make the price at least 25 per cent. below any other house in this city.

SMITH & BOSTWICK.  
MAY 21, 1880.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

P. T. BARNUM

TO THE PUBLIC.

SPECIAL NOTICE

AND

CAUTION!

It has come to my knowledge that certain would-be rival showmen, having no reputation of their own, are making disreputable efforts to avail themselves of the reputation which I have honestly earned during the past forty years, by keeping faith with the public, performing all my promises, and ADVERTISING NOTHING WHICH I DO NOT EXHIBIT.

Some of these dishonest fellows claim to be related to me, and set reports afloat, in an underhanded way, that I have an interest in their petty shows, in order to give them a character which they do not merit, thus deceiving the public and making me responsible for exhibitions which are in no way worthy of public regard.

Now, I wish to state, emphatically, that I have no connection with any show or exhibition in the world except my own and ONLY

GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH, which will exhibit in JANESVILLE, TUESDAY, JUNE 29, and which merits—and has received—the unqualified approbation of the Press and Public wherever it has been exhibited.

I fear no rivalry. I recognize no opposition. I pledge my personal word and my professional reputation that my GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH for this season is the best exhibition, in all its departments, I ever put before the public, and is, I repeat, the ONLY exhibition with which I am connected, or in which I have any interest whatever.

After leaving Chicago, my Greatest Show on Earth will visit the principal Cities and Towns in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado and Missouri. Giving the same performances, with the same NOVEL FEATURES and the same Programme as given in Chicago, New York, Brooklyn, Boston and other cities, where thousands were unable to gain admission, notwithstanding the immense capacity of my vast PAVILLIONS OF PATENT FRENCH WATER-PROOF CANVAS.

The Public's Obt. Servant,  
P. T. BARNUM.

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At a BARGAIN

A NEW IMPROVED

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SEWING MACHINE

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SMITH & BOSTWICK.  
MAY 21, 1880.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE  
Published every Tuesday and Friday, at \$5.00 per  
year, in advance.

The Weekly Gazette  
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY;  
the largest Weekly newspaper in Wisconsin.  
TERMS:  
Per year, in advance.....\$1.50  
Six months, in advance.....1.00  
An extra copy sent for one year to any persons  
procuring a club of 15 names.  
Address, GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

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ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COL-  
umn are inserted at the rate of 5  
cents per line. No advertisement less  
than 25 cents. Four lines one week  
75 cents.

NEW BLANKS.  
AFFIDAVIT FOR ORDER OF PUBLICATION  
OF SUMMONS, AND ORDER FOR PUBLI-  
CATION OF SUMMONS IN CIRCUIT COURT.  
This blank has been carefully prepared by Judge  
Longer, and for sale at Gazette Office.

FOR SALE.  
FOR SALE—A SET OF COUNTER SCALES  
as good as new. Price Ten Dollars. Call on  
GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

SPECIAL BARGAINS!

50 Pieces of the Old Janesville  
Centennial Sheet at 75c per yard.

40 Doz Ladies' Summer Skirts  
AT HALF PRICE.

1,000 PARASOLS!  
In all qualities at a Great Bargain

500 Pieces of DRESS GOODS  
Consisting of every thing new and fashionable in  
Spring & Summer Fabrics  
From 5c to \$1.50 per yard.

Great BARGAINS  
Hosiery and Gloves,  
Three Pair Ladies' Fine Hosiery for 12c. A good  
lace top Glove for 50c per pair at the  
CENTENNIAL STORE,  
springfield 17 and 19 Main St.

NEW GOODS

A FRESH STOCK!

GROCERIES!



FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1880.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Rail.

Trains at Janesville station.

From	Time	Arrive	Depart
From Monroe	5:30 a.m.	5:30 a.m.	5:30 a.m.
From Prairie du Chien	6:30 a.m.	6:30 a.m.	6:30 a.m.
From Chicago, Milwaukee and East	7:30 a.m.	7:30 a.m.	7:30 a.m.
From Chicago, Milwaukee and East	8:30 a.m.	8:30 a.m.	8:30 a.m.
From Chicago, Milwaukee and East	9:30 a.m.	9:30 a.m.	9:30 a.m.
From Chicago, Milwaukee and East	10:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
From Chicago, Milwaukee and East	11:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
From Chicago, Milwaukee and East	12:30 p.m.	12:30 p.m.	12:30 p.m.
From Chicago, Milwaukee and East	1:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
From Chicago, Milwaukee and East	2:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
From Chicago, Milwaukee and East	3:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.
From Chicago, Milwaukee and East	4:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
From Chicago, Milwaukee and East	5:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m.

Chicago and Northwestern R.R.

Trains at Janesville station.

From	Time	Arrive	Depart
From Chicago	5:30 a.m.	5:30 a.m.	5:30 a.m.
From Chicago	6:30 a.m.	6:30 a.m.	6:30 a.m.
From Chicago	7:30 a.m.	7:30 a.m.	7:30 a.m.
From Chicago	8:30 a.m.	8:30 a.m.	8:30 a.m.
From Chicago	9:30 a.m.	9:30 a.m.	9:30 a.m.
From Chicago	10:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
From Chicago	11:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
From Chicago	12:30 p.m.	12:30 p.m.	12:30 p.m.
From Chicago	1:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
From Chicago	2:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
From Chicago	3:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.
From Chicago	4:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
From Chicago	5:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m.

WESTERN UNION RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE AT CLINTON JUNCTION.

From	Time	Arrive	Depart
From Chicago	5:30 a.m.	5:30 a.m.	5:30 a.m.
From Chicago	6:30 a.m.	6:30 a.m.	6:30 a.m.
From Chicago	7:30 a.m.	7:30 a.m.	7:30 a.m.
From Chicago	8:30 a.m.	8:30 a.m.	8:30 a.m.
From Chicago	9:30 a.m.	9:30 a.m.	9:30 a.m.
From Chicago	10:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
From Chicago	11:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
From Chicago	12:30 p.m.	12:30 p.m.	12:30 p.m.
From Chicago	1:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
From Chicago	2:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
From Chicago	3:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.
From Chicago	4:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
From Chicago	5:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m.

Post-Office--Summer Time Table.

Trains arrive at the Janesville Post Office as follows:

From	Time	Arrive	Depart
From Chicago	5:30 a.m.	5:30 a.m.	5:30 a.m.
From Chicago	6:30 a.m.	6:30 a.m.	6:30 a.m.
From Chicago	7:30 a.m.	7:30 a.m.	7:30 a.m.
From Chicago	8:30 a.m.	8:30 a.m.	8:30 a.m.
From Chicago	9:30 a.m.	9:30 a.m.	9:30 a.m.
From Chicago	10:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
From Chicago	11:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
From Chicago	12:30 p.m.	12:30 p.m.	12:30 p.m.
From Chicago	1:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
From Chicago	2:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
From Chicago	3:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.
From Chicago	4:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
From Chicago	5:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m.

Over-land Mail Arrive.

Trains arrive at the Janesville Post Office as follows:

From	Time	Arrive	Depart
From Chicago	5:30 a.m.	5:30 a.m.	5:30 a.m.
From Chicago	6:30 a.m.	6:30 a.m.	6:30 a.m.
From Chicago	7:30 a.m.	7:30 a.m.	7:30 a.m.
From Chicago	8:30 a.m.	8:30 a.m.	8:30 a.m.
From Chicago	9:30 a.m.	9:30 a.m.	9:30 a.m.
From Chicago	10:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
From Chicago	11:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
From Chicago	12:30 p.m.	12:30 p.m.	12:30 p.m.
From Chicago	1:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
From Chicago	2:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
From Chicago	3:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.
From Chicago	4:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
From Chicago	5:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m.

Main close at the Janesville Post Office as follows:

From	Time	Arrive	Depart
From Chicago	5:30 a.m.	5:30 a.m.	5:30 a.m.
From Chicago	6:30 a.m.	6:30 a.m.	6:30 a.m.
From Chicago	7:30 a.m.	7:30 a.m.	7:30 a.m.
From Chicago	8:30 a.m.	8:30 a.m.	8:30 a.m.
From Chicago	9:30 a.m.	9:30 a.m.	9:30 a.m.
From Chicago	10:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
From Chicago	11:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
From Chicago	12:30 p.m.	12:30 p.m.	12:30 p.m.
From Chicago	1:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
From Chicago	2:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
From Chicago	3:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.
From Chicago	4:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
From Chicago	5:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m.

Over-land Mail Close.

Trains arrive at the Janesville Post Office as follows:

From	Time	Arrive	Depart
From Chicago	5:30 a.m.	5:30 a.m.	5:30 a.m.
From Chicago	6:30 a.m.	6:30 a.m.	6:30 a.m.
From Chicago	7:30 a.m.	7:30 a.m.	7:30 a.m.
From Chicago	8:30 a.m.	8:30 a.m.	8:30 a.m.
From Chicago	9:30 a.m.	9:30 a.m.	9:30 a.m.
From Chicago	10:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
From Chicago	11:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
From Chicago	12:30 p.m.	12:30 p.m.	12:30 p.m.
From Chicago	1:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
From Chicago	2:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
From Chicago	3:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.
From Chicago	4:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
From Chicago	5:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m.

Post-Office Close.

Trains arrive at the Janesville Post Office as follows:

From	Time	Arrive	Depart
From Chicago	5:30 a.m.	5:30 a.m.	5:30 a.m.
From Chicago	6:30 a.m.	6:30 a.m.	6:30 a.m.
From Chicago	7:30 a.m.	7:30 a.m.	7:30 a.m.
From Chicago	8:30 a.m.	8:30 a.m.	8:30 a.m.
From Chicago	9:30 a.m.	9:30 a.m.	9:30 a.m.
From Chicago	10:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
From Chicago	11:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
From Chicago	12:30 p.m.	12:30 p.m.	12:30 p.m.
From Chicago	1:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
From Chicago	2:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
From Chicago	3:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.
From Chicago	4:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
From Chicago	5:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m.

On Saturday night only, a through coach from Chicago is received on the Fond du Lac train, and on Monday morning only, a through coach is made up and forwarded to Chicago on the 7 o'clock train.

By reading this table carefully, the public can post themselves thoroughly upon the arrival and departure of all the trains, and thus avoid much inconvenience to themselves.

H. A. PATTERSON, P. M.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Wisconsin Democratic State Convention--This Congress Praised for Economy--Some of the Facts--The Framers of the Resolution Should Rise to Explain.

Correspondence of the Gazette.

WASHINGTON, May 18, 1880.--Among the resolutions adopted by the late Wisconsin Democratic Convention at Madison, is one commending the present Democratic Congress for retrenchment of expenditures and taxation. Such a declaration may provoke a sarcastic smile, or it may take with feeble minded people, but cannot mislead men of ordinary intelligence. Some of the resolutions adopted by the Convention are eminently sound, because borrowed from the Republican platform. But will the solemn ex-Senator, to whom is ascribed the paternity of the resolutions, inform the people of a single economic national measure which has been inaugurated by this Democratic Congress? Among all the measures of national legislation, which have brought relief and prosperity to the country, can he point to one, that was not originated and adopted by the Republicans before the Democrats came into power in Congress? Will the withholding of appropriations for the support of the Government, be justified by Wisconsin Democrats, in the interest of economy? The Government now owes its own officials nearly a million of dollars, much of which has been of long standing.

Are the multitudinous investigation committees, which have been sent far and wide, in search of Republican misdoings, and to find nothing, another of their economies? Will the five months delay in passing the "Immediate Deficiency Bill," involving millions of dollars, the greater share of which is for pensions due needy Union soldiers, be claimed as Democratic economy? Then again, obliging United States Courts to suspend business, and necessitating the discharge of jurors, because the Marshals have been provided with no funds by Congress; bondsmen or criminal seeking to be released because the courts have been starved out; all this may be called Democratic money saving, therefore must pass as a specimen of Democratic economy. Turning off of the gas in city post offices, in custom houses and other public buildings, for the reason, the money yearly appropriated to pay for light, is held by this vaunted economic Congress, is another item. The neglect of Congress to make provision for the expenses of the revenue service, is in the same line, but still more damaging to the public interest. The appropriation at the last session, for the pay of U. S. Gaugers, agents and store keepers, was exhausted on the first of April. The attention of Congress months ago was called to the coming deficiency, but no action was taken. The revenue office is therefore must work without pay, or quit looking after the revenues of the government. All this mischief is Democratic economy. Our consular system, costs the government nothing; but after paying its own expenses, brings a handsome surplus every year to the National Treasury. Yet this Democratic Congress has been so anxious to have it appear economical, by cutting down the number of our foreign consuls, the list has been diminished. This is Democratic statesmanship. The heartlessness of Democratic economy was witnessed last week when the Legislative bill was before the House. Democratic voted with each other, in offering amendments to reduce the wages of watchmen, laborers and other low priced government employees. The poor man who performs hard service either day or night, must have his pay cut down, but the high salaried employe, who does light work, and only a few hours a day, that must not have his

salary interfered with, unless it be to increase it. Now, since the Democrats of Wisconsin in convention assembled, have voted the present Congress entitled to commendation for retrenchment of expenditures and taxation, the party should make good its declaration, by instituting a search for these economies. Unless the retrenchments are made to appear, people will have a right to conclude their resolution affirming them, is but pretense and sham. As for the reduction of taxation, by this Congress declared by the Wisconsin Convention, it will require something more than declaration, to satisfy sensible men, that such is the fact. It is true the Democratic Congress, has effected a reduction of the whisky tax, which it is said will diminish the revenue to the Government, two millions or more dollars. It must be conceded this is a great stroke of policy; cheap whisky invigorates the party marvelously. It is perhaps unfair to say the grave ex-Senator, who framed the tax reduction resolution, on the reduction of the tax on whisky, but if it was not that, what else could it be? M. F.

Claude Melnotte in Real Life.

(Mrs. Hooper in the Philadelphia Telegraph.)

I was recently told by a young French gentleman (the son of the Prefect of La Reche) one of the strangest romances of real life that ever came to my knowledge. Some forty years ago a peasant boy who lives on a farm near the town of Clermont-Ferrand saw and fell in love with the daughter of a gentleman of good fortune and position, he being at the time seventeen years of age and the young lady just sixteen. This new Claude Melnotte was so madly in love that he went straight to the house of the young girl's parents and demanded her hand in marriage. The father, threatened the preposterous proposition with good-natured scorn. "Come back when you have an income of \$40,000 (200,000 francs)," was his answer, "and then we will see about it." The intrepid youth took him at his word, and forthwith set to work.

Now one of the peculiarities of the town of Clermont-Ferrand is a country of water. There is no river near it, so it relies upon its water supply on springs and wells. Under these circumstances, a spring is a valuable piece of property, and commands a relatively high price. So the young peasant lover set off for an adjacent mountain, there to search for hidden springs. My informant said that he had non-combated the whole side of the mountain with his work, constructing at one point a tunnel over two miles in length. All this was executed with his own hands. Every Sunday he goes to mass in the town, after which he proceeds to the house of his lady love, to ask if she is married or likely to be. On receiving a response in the negative he proceeds homeward, and starts afresh to his toil on the morrow. This life has continued now for full three years. Up to the present time he has discovered three important springs, each of which has sold for \$5,000, but though now possessed of what for a man in his condition of life is wealth, he abates none of the hardships of his existence.

He has one fixed idea, namely, to become the possessor of a fortune sufficient to enable him to claim the hand of the object of his blind passion. Yet no one who knows the parties even imagines that the young lady will ever consent to marry him. She is now twenty years of age, and is pretty, refined and accomplished, while he is a coarse, unlettered peasant, without even physical comeliness, as he is short and thick set, with a broad, stolid countenance. What will be the end of his dream, I wonder? My informant told me that the story was true in every particular; and he had himself visited the works, and entered the curious tunnel, and been presented to this new Jacob, willing to serve even more than seven years for his Rachel.

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